

be done until the political situation had been relieved.

It was when the German manufacturers complained that the proposed penalties to be enforced by the Allies after May 1 were sure to break German industry that Mr. De Fries and his colleagues became interested in the diplomatic situation and took their place in international politics.

Mr. De Fries explained that in arranging for the credit scheme he had had conferences with Hugo Stinnes, the German industrial magnate, the directors of Krupp and with Herr Goetz, a leader in the textile industry.

Last year he said he put through a deal between American coal interests and Hamburg dealers whereby Germany imported \$30,000,000 worth of American coal. It is reported now that a so-called "Treuhander Gesellschaft" will be formed in Germany by all the leading German banks to give suitable security for the American credits.

**GERMAN EXPORTS TO U.S. HALF OF PRE-WAR TOTAL**  
Value in 1920 \$88,836,220, Nine Times 1919 Total.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 24.

Imports into the United States from Germany are increasing, regardless of the continued technical state of war between the two countries. Figures furnished by the Department of Commerce today showed that imports from Germany in 1920 amounted in value to \$88,836,220, compared with \$10,608,141 in 1919, or nearly nine times as great. German imports amounted to \$184,211,351 in 1913 and \$196,042,844 in 1912.

Imports were lowest in the first quarter of 1920, with a monthly average of \$5,100,000, which rose to \$6,600,000 in the second and to \$10,000,000 in the third quarter and dropped to \$6,715,000 in the last. Imports for the first two months of 1921 averaged \$4,700,000 a month.

Potash fertilizer materials, 452,085 tons, valued at \$21,042,823, formed the largest group in the 1920 imports, followed by chemicals valued at \$5,757,848, of which \$2,110,000 consisted of coal. The next largest items were sugar, mostly beet, \$3,446,996 pounds, valued at \$5,847,588; toys to a value of \$4,238,017 and cotton manufactures worth \$4,000,000.

Wines and malt liquors imported during the year were valued at \$121,576.

**DEBATE PUT OFF UNTIL HARDING GETS TERMS**

**Reichstag Reds Beaten in Attack on Cabinet.**

BERLIN, April 24.—Independent Socialists and Communists who attempted to start debate in the Reichstag yesterday afternoon relative to the German Cabinet's appeal to Washington were decisively defeated. The Reichstag voted to postpone discussion until the latest German proposals were in the hands of President Harding.

The two radical parties were alone in their attempt to decide the Government leaders. After listening to Chancellor Fehrenbach and Foreign Minister Simons, who spoke for the Government, the Reichstag adjourned until Monday afternoon. It is understood that when it convenes the Government's case will be presented by Dr. Simons.

In his address the Foreign Minister informed members of the House that the German proposals would be made public here Monday.

In demanding an immediate opening of debate on the reparations situation, the Independent Socialists, severely attacked the Government for "persistently failing to take the Reichstag into its confidence when foreign policy was under consideration." Communists supported their former political comrades, but they received no support from the Majority Socialists or the bourgeois parties.

In explaining the Government's position to announce the nature of Germany's reply to President Harding, Chancellor Fehrenbach said it was not yet fully formulated. He said the Cabinet believed premature public discussion of the matter might prove inimical to the present German action. An unusual episode occurred during the debate, when Foreign Minister Simons, who had been walking over to the seat of Hermann Mueller, who sat among the Majority Socialists, and carried on a brief conversation with him. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee and leaders in the Reichstag admitted they had no inkling of the nature of the proposals which Foreign Minister Simons would request President Harding to transmit to the allied governments.

**FRENCH WILLING TO SUBSCRIBE BILLIONS**

**Issue for Reparation Work Speedily Taken Up.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 24.

That the French people are willing to subscribe billions of francs every year for reparation purposes is shown by the rapidity with which a total of 1,200,000,000 francs has been obtained for a new joint issue by the mining companies of northern France. The issue will bear 6 1/2 per cent. interest and it required only a fortnight to dispose of it. The excess subscriptions probably will reach a hundred million francs.

Similar issues are contemplated by several devastated towns. M. Loucheur, Minister of the Devastated District, estimates that France's total subscribing capacity is not less than 10,000,000,000 francs a year under present conditions.

**COLLEGE HEAD GIVES FIRST RADIO SERMON**

**Union's Transmitter Sends Words Broadcast.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, SCHENECTADY, April 24.—Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, president of Union College, gave the first of a series of Sunday night wireless sermons at the college wireless station here to-night, speaking into a transmitter in the radio room. Every receiving instrument turned to a 350 meter wave length was able to pick up the sermon. So far as the wireless experts here know this is the first time that sermons have been sent out by wireless, although concerts and speeches are sent out almost every night by the various relay stations.

Dr. Richmond spoke from the text: "And hath made of one blood all nations of men," which is to be found in Acts, xvi., 26. He stressed the obligation of human brotherhood laid upon man by common humanity, declaring it had been adopted in all ages by the "men who count."

## BROTHERS DIE AS IRISH REPRISALS

**Belfast Teacher and Clerk Killed Following Attack on Cadets.**

**YELLOW DOG IS CLUE**

**Was Taken From Death Cottage by Inspector of Constabulary.**

**MIDNIGHT ATTACK MADE**

**Prominent Members of Gaelic League Are Shot to Death in Beds.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Belfast, April 24.

Two brothers, Patrick and Daniel Duffin, respectively teacher and clerk, were shot and killed at midnight Saturday. It is believed they were shot in reprisal for an attack in the afternoon on two auxiliaries, when Cadet Bolim was killed and Cadet Bales wounded. Two civilians, Mrs. Louise Gilson and Thomas Kennedy, also received wounds in the early affray. Bales died later in a hospital.

A long haired yellow dog, found in the kitchen of the cottage where the two young Irishmen were killed, is regarded as a clue to the identity of the men who shot them. According to John Duffin, a brother of the dead men, the dog was taken away from the cottage by a district inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who visited the place at six o'clock this morning with a party of police to investigate the tragedy.

Cadet Bolim and Cadet Bales were attacked in a crowded thoroughfare. They are said to be the first auxiliaries to make their appearance in Belfast. They came here from Siles several days ago and intended to return Saturday night. They had found they were unable to do so, however, because the train could not run on account of the shortage of coal due to the miners' strike.

The cadets had been to the railway station and walked over to Donegal place about two o'clock in the afternoon. This street, which is the centre of the shopping district, was crowded with pedestrians. A number of shots were fired at the auxiliaries. One of these broke a window in a passing street car and wounded Mrs. Gilson in the mouth, while another wounded Kennedy, who was on the sidewalk.

The attacking party, the number of which has not been ascertained, dashed up the lane leading toward Falls road, where many Sinn Feiners and Nationalists reside, after the shooting. Two soldiers, carrying only their rifles, chased the fleeing men. They narrowly escaped being hit by bullets that the fugitives fired at them as they ran.

About midnight the Duffin cottage, in the Clonard Monastery grounds, was entered by three armed men in civilian clothes. John Duffin, who was shot during the riots last July, was lying in bed upstairs. In describing the killing today, he said his brothers were still sitting up in the kitchen when the raiders were admitted to the cottage and when they reached the kitchen Duffin said he heard one of them give the command, "Hands up." This was followed by a fusillade of shots.

The raiders rushed out before Duffin could get down stairs, where he found his brothers lying on the floor dying. In the kitchen was the dog, which appeared to have been well cared for.

The two slain men were members of the Gaelic League. Daniel Duffin was noted as a Gaelic football player. Bishop Macrory and many other Catholic clergymen visited the Duffin cottage today.

**NAMES OF AMERICANS ON ARC DE TRIOMPHE**

**Generals and Divisions Will Be Immortalized.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 24.

Names of the American Generals and the divisions which participated in the St. Mihiel and the Argonne offensives will be inscribed on the walls of the Arc de Triomphe which is to be erected over the Sacred Way between Bar le Duc and Verdun.

A special American patronage committee, including President Harding, former President Woodrow Wilson, Gen. John W. Pershing and Mrs. Anne Morgan, is being formed, and all newspapers of the United States will be asked to open a fund campaign. It is estimated the work will cost about a million francs. The support of the leading press associations of Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal and Spain has already been promised.

## BRITISH RECOVERY FACES CRISIS--SIR PHILIP GIBBS

Continued from First Page.

posed to revolution. Recent events have proved the splendid loyalty of the vast majority to law and order. But when certain forces are set in motion certain results follow, and those forces were almost unleshable.

Clear minded outlookers to this dispute are vitally involved and want to know why such risks are taken and are not satisfied that they were justified. They do not acquit the owners of recklessness in flinging a new scale of wages to the miners which they knew must be unacceptable to any body of men resenting a standard of life not rising above the misery of the sweated labor in the lower ranks of coal getting.

**Inaccurate Figures Presented.**

Inaccurate figures for propaganda purposes were presented by both sides, with appeals to prejudice, pride and passion instead of to reason. The general public is indignant over these methods and says: "For God's sake and England's sake tell the truth to us and to yourselves. Get down to business. Get back to work on a fair basis of agreement that is not temporary but permanent."

There is a fair prospect that this will soon happen, but other great branches of labor are now threatened by drastic wage reductions which they must face and accept because of altered conditions in Europe.

The only sane way to deal with this problem is by national education in economic laws and by mutual concessions between capital and labor, with an equal division of patriotic sacrifice. The spirit of the British people is equal to that if wisely and fairly guided.

This industrial crisis is linked up, indeed is caused, by a far larger problem which faces Premier Lloyd George in his conference with the French Premier and in the further negotiations with the French Government—the question of German reparations.

**Reason for Labor Troubles.**

The reason for the present calamity in the British coal fields and all our present labor troubles is the downfall of the export trade. That was ruined because of the general ruin in Europe. There will be no profits from our coal fields and no means of paying decent wages until foreign nations are able to buy our raw materials and manufactured goods.

That depends on the economic revival of the present Allies and their former enemies. The most difficult problem in the world to-day is how to make Germany pay her full debt without destroying her industry. It is certain that Germany is falsifying her balance sheets. I have trustworthy information that all classes in Germany are evading internal and external taxation by transferring enormous sums to neutral countries, dodging income tax returns, hoarding paper money and by buying precious stones and objects of art which do not appear in any available figures.

It is therefore immensely difficult for the Allies to make an accurate estimate of the German power to pay. Certainly estimates on each side will never agree. The French naturally are exasperated by the long delay. Anyhow, they want to see Germany impotent for many years, however much she pays or does not pay.

**French Public Opinion.**

Apart from the minority of advanced democrats who shudder at the thought of further military burdens French public opinion seems solid in public expression if not in private conversation for holding Germany by the throat, shaking out her pockets, seizing all she can get now and then kicking her further into the mire of ruin.

Translated into actual facts, they favor holding the Ruhr Valley to ransom by armed occupation and taking the German gold reserves. It is an open secret that Premier Lloyd George

is averse to further occupation unless Germany is utterly unrepentant, though he will be ruthless if her leaders are dishonest and sinister in their proposals.

Moderate opinion in England as far as I can gauge, apart from newspaper sentiments, which adopt the old irresponsibility to many German propositions, is inclined to believe that the occupation of industrial towns would not produce good results and might lead to grave trouble. They cannot see German workmen serving in factories with enthusiasm under the stimulus of foreign control, enforced by foreign bayonets, and the economic recovery of Europe depends quite a lot on whether the German workers continue to work.

The latest German proposals for the reconstruction of the devastated areas seem worthy of consideration, although they have been turned down in the press.

**American Advice Needed.**

The American refusal to act as arbitrator was received with satisfaction as proof of the never doubted good will toward England and France. Germany, of course, made the plea knowing that American acceptance would be bitterly resented by the French people. On the other hand, there must be if possible some settlement by consent, and American advice and influence through diplomatic channels would be helpful to the world.

The economic ruin of Germany won't help the British or American export trade, not in the long run that of any of the Allies, though justice must be done without sentiment or softening. It is essential that some settlement should be made quickly by which Germany shall be dealt with sternly and in way satisfactory to the interests of France, which is desperately in need, though never to be wholly satisfied, a settlement helpful to poor Italy and the other Allies, but which at the same time will be reasonable in allowing the German people a fair chance to attain the industrial prosperity upon which the surrounding countries depend in the long run for their own health and well being. It is such a formula that Premier Lloyd George is seeking.

But before that happens Germany must do some honest arithmetic and the French Government must persuade their people—or perhaps the French people must persuade their Government—that half a loaf is better than no bread and that ploughmen in French fields are more valuable and less costly than soldiers in occupied towns.

These words of mine run counter to popular passion, for which, God knows, we have cause enough. But the world is not going to be put right by passion nor by vengeance, however justified, but by reason and scientific truth, which is more difficult to the mind of man.

**RAIDERS FIND \$5,000,000 OF U. S. COUNTERFEITS**

**Four Arrests Made at Plant in Polish Capital.**

WARSAW, April 24.—Counterfeit American bills, representing \$5,000,000, have been confiscated in Lemberg by the Polish authorities, who discovered a counterfeiting plant in full operation.

A man named Simon Linner, his wife and two others have been arrested. Linner came to Poland from Russia. The police say he learned counterfeiting in Russia, but that the business did not pay there.

The bills are of \$100, \$50 and smaller denominations. The American Consular authorities declare the bills are splendid imitations of American money. They even contain the silk threads, but these are a little light in color.

## NEW PLAN REPORTED TO END MINE STRIKE

**British Miners and Owners Seek Middle Ground for Settlement.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, April 24.

Premier Lloyd George, ringing words concerning the coal crisis before he rushed off to meet Premier Briand: "For God's sake let's get the wages on the table" have spurred both miners and mine owners through a busy week end to attempt to reach some middle ground upon which a settlement may be effected.

The executive heads of the miners conferred this evening on a new wage scale to be submitted by the owners to-morrow at the Board of Trade conference, when wages will be the main subject for discussion. In radical miners' circles the propositions framed by the owners are said to contain no vital change from the old proposals which have been rejected.

The pooling of wages still remains the stumbling block. There is talk today of an entirely new scheme for the settlement of this disturbing issue, since the miner on the one side and the owners and Government on the other remain adamant on the pool question.

Meanwhile the railway and transport workers, partners of the miners in the triple alliance, have sprung into activity again by agitating the movement not to handle any coal in Great Britain, and attempting to prevent the coaling of British vessels in foreign ports, or the transportation to England of coal in ships other than British.

**BATTLE 12 HOURS AT AMBUSH IN GALWAY**

**One Constable Slain Before Rebels Are Routed.**

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, April 24.—Fighting which lasted for twelve hours is reported from the neighborhood of Maam Cross, County Galway. Fourteen policemen, under command of a district inspector, went at 4 o'clock this morning in search of a Republican flying column. The Republicans were found entrenched on high ground in the vicinity of the home of Patrick O'Malley, Member of Parliament.

The police took to cover as best they could and a prolonged engagement ensued, in which Constable Boylan was killed and a sergeant wounded. At 8:30 Galway policemen reinforcements for the police arrived, bringing with them machine guns. They enveloped the position of the rebels, who fled to the hills, taking their wounded with them.

According to an official statement issued from Dublin Castle, Father Cunningham Lennane, who motored out to the scene of the fighting to administer the rites of the church to the wounded, was deliberately fired upon by the rebels, but escaped injury.

**CLEMENCEAU URGES TREATY ENFORCEMENT**

**His Views Expressed in Preface to Tardieu's Book.**

The determination of France to force German payment of adequate reparations is expressed by Georges Clemenceau, former Premier, in a preface he has written for the forthcoming edition of Andre Tardieu's forthcoming book, "The Truth About the Treaty."

"Vanquished," writes Clemenceau, "our last under Ludendorff would not have differed from that of Rome under Hannibal. Victorious, we have assumed our responsibility in the most noble effort to achieve a lasting peace by the sole force of right."

The Treaty of Versailles is equally binding on all who signed it. This treaty, like all treaties, can be only a prolongation of war activities until complete fulfillment. Our allies must accept the facts. We are victorious by their aid. They are victorious by ours. And our common victory can only produce and maintain its full effect in peace by the continuation of our common undertakings."

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES, leading economist and one of the foremost authorities on reparations, the subject that is keeping war wounds open, has written an authoritative and comprehensive dispatch on this vital subject for The World (Morning Edition). You must read it if you wish to be intelligently informed. Watch for it.—Adv.

## SUPREME COUNCIL TO ACT SATURDAY

Continued from First Page.

was a matter for the British Cabinet to determine.

An official note says: "Informal conversations by M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George showed that no finality could be reached until there had been an opportunity for meeting with the other Allies."

"There will be a meeting of the Supreme Council on Saturday next." "Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand were in union to-day, although certain details are still to be discussed. They were unanimous on the principle of the French plans, but this was subject to confirmation by the other Allies. They involve considerable military movements. "France and England stand on the Paris proposals, although certain points have to be elucidated regarding their application."

**MLLE. LENGLEN REFUSES PAY TENNIS OFFER HERE**

**French Champion Will Remain an Amateur.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 24.

Miss Suzanne Lenglen has refused a large sum for a three months' contract to play exhibition tennis matches in the United States, according to friends in Nice to whom the French champion confided the offer. Her excuse is that she prefers to remain in the amateur class.

Miss Lenglen has been the chief attraction of the season in the courts at Nice, playing at different times with the Kings of Spain and Sweden and with scores of diplomatic and military visitors. Yesterday while playing with the King of Sweden the latter tried to baffle her by serving balls at a terrific rate, accurately placed on the back line of the court. But Miss Lenglen scored four when serving, sending several balls with striking precision to the centre of the King's stomach.

After laughing heartily at his own discomfiture the King invited Miss Lenglen to play on the royal courts at Christiania after the international tournament ends next month.

**U. S. DIPLOMATS AT FETE.**

CADIZ, April 24.—At a fete held to-day under the auspices of the Spanish-American Academy, which was attended by the American Consular Corps, Perez Sarmiento, the Colombian Consul, delivered the principal address. The Spanish Minister of Instruction sent a message of congratulation to the academy.



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